ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

FOR

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

MAY 1984

RHODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SECURITY

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

ANNUAL PLANNING INFORMATION

for

State of Rhode Island

May 1984

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PREFACE

This Annual Planning Information (API) Report is designed to provide historical, current, and outlook information for use by employment and training program planners in developing programs and job training plans for the coming fiscal year. The API includes information on and analysis of employment, unemployment, occupational trends and outlook, and projections of persons who may be in need of manpower services.

Section 1: Description of State

A. General Information

Rhode Island, with a total land area of 1,058 square miles, the smallest for any state, had a population of 947,154 as of April 1, 1980, which made it one of the highest in population density with 895 persons per square mile. Rhode Island, whose physical size is comparable to that of the average U.S. County, has often been called a "City-State".

The State consists of five counties: Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence and Washington, the largest of these being Providence County, with a 1980 population of 571,349. The State capital is the City of Providence, which had a 1980 population of 156,804. Four other cities in the State had a 1980 population greater than 50,000: Warwick, the State's second largest city, with 87,123; Cranston, with 71,992; Pawtucket, with 71,204 and East Providence, 50,980.

Rhode Island enjoys several distinctions; it is the birthplace of textile manufacturing in the United States, as well as the location of the Newport to Bermuda Yacht Races, and the Tennis Hall of Fame. The port of Providence is an excellent deep water port, with immediate access to air and rail facilities. Vastly improved highways make the State pivotal to the Northeast and to the Mid-Atlantic States.

state of RHODE ISLAND

COUNTIES, CITIES & TOWNS

ODE ISLAND DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
1975

B. Economic Developments and Outlook

In 1983 the economy of Rhode Island experienced the early stages of recovery from the recent recession. Establishment employment increased slightly, while unemployment and the rate of unemployment decreased from the previous year. Nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment added 2,700 and the rate of unemployment declined from 10.2 percent in 1982 to 8.4 percent in 1983.

Recent economic developments and the outlook are examined in greater detail in Sections 2, 3 and 4 of this report. Tables illustrating trends in nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment, by industry, are presented in Section 2. Tables illustrating historical labor force and unemployment trends are presented in Section 4.

C. Population and Labor Force Characteristics and Trends

Population Change 1970-1980 in the United States and Rhode Island

Area	1970 Population	1980 Population	Numerical Change	Percent Change
United States	200,363,721	226,504,825	+26,141,104	+13.0
Rhode Island	949,723	947,154	- 2,569	- 0.3

Population growth rates obtained from the 1980 Census show the state had a population loss, while the nation experienced a significant population gain. The United States had a pop-

ulation expansion of over 26 million or 13.0 percent, while Rhode Island declined by 2,569 or 0.3 percent. The drop in the State's population from 1970 to 1980 reflects the effects of Navy Base closings which began in 1973, specifically, the outmigration of transferred military personnel and their families.

Section 2. Economic Developments and Outlook by Industry

A. Recent Developments

Total nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment in Rhode Island increased moderately in 1983, indicating the beginning of a recovery from the 1982 recession. Establishment employment averaged 393,200 in 1983, which was 2,700 or 0.7 percent higher than in 1982.

The gain in the State's 1983 wage and salary employment was the result of an increase of 4,000 in the nonmanufacturing sector which more than offset a drop of 1,300 in manufacturing. Nonelectrical machinery led the decrease in factory employment with a loss of 900 jobs. Miscellaneous manufacturing lost 500 and the primary metal industry experienced a decline of 400. The textiles industry and fabricated metal products followed with a decline of 300 and "All other manufacturing" lost 200 jobs. The food and kindred products, apparel and instruments industries were all down by 100.

Conversely, three manufacturing industries increased employment during the past year. Transportation equipment gained 1,000 while electrical machinery and miscellaneous manufacturing added 400 and 200, respectively.

The addition of 4,000 in the nonmanufacturing industries was the net result of mixed trends within this sector. The service industry led the increase in nonmanufacturing payrolls with a gain of 2,300. Wholesale and retail trade followed with an increase of 2,100 and contract construction added 500. Finance, Insurance and Real Estate also expanded payrolls, growing by 200. Transportation, communication, and public utilities was down by 100 from 1982 to 1983, and total government employment fell by 1,000, due mainly to early retirements of state employees.

RHODE ISLAND

(Rev. 1/84)

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Calendar Year 1983

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	379.7	379.9	384.1	390.5	395.7	399.8	391.5	394.1	399.7	401.3	401.7	400.5	393.2
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	110.8	110.8	112.3	113.5	115.4	117.2	112.4	117.3	118.1	118.7	119.2	118.1	115.3
Food and Kindred Products	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1
Textiles	10.5	10.4	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.1	10.2	11.0	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.8
Apparel	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.2
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2
Primary Metal Industry	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1
Fabricated Metal Products	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.1	8.5	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1	8.9
Machinery (exc. electrical)	6.4*	6.4*	6.4*	6.4*	6.4*	6.4*	6.5*	6.5*	6.5*	6.5*	6.5*	6.5*	6.5
Electrical Machinery	10.6	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.0
Transportation Equipment***	8.4	8.4	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.9
Instruments	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6
Jewelry	21.1	21.1	21.5	21.6	22.5	23.2	21.5	23.4	23.7	24.1	24.3	23.5	22.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	4.7	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.0
All Other Manufacturing	17.5	17.5	17.9	18.1	18.6	18.9	18.1	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.4
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	268.9	269.1	271.8	277.0	280.3	282.6	279.1	276.8	281.6	282.6	282.5	282.4	277.9
Contract Construction	9.6	9.2	9.2	10.7	11.5	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.3	11.8	11.4
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.0	10.8*	13.7	13.4	13.4	13.3	13.1
Wholesale & Retail Trade	78.6	78.1	79.6	81.2	82.6	84.6	84.0	84.2	84.2	84.3	84.4	85.1	82.6
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.5	21.5	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.4
Service, except domestic	89.1	90.2	91.1	92.7	93.7	93.5	93.2	93.2	93.9	93.7	93.7	93.5	92.6
Government	57.2	57.3	57.6	57.8	57.7	57.0	55.0	54.5	55.9*	57.3	57.4	57.4	56.8
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	27.7	28.2	28.8	28.6	29.1	30.1	31.2	31.6	30.7	30.8	30.6	30.0	29.8
Labor Disputes	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	3.4	2.8	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5

* Labor Dispute.
** A count of jobs by place of work.
*** Prior to 1972, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

(Rev. 1/84)

RHODE ISLAND

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT**

Calendar Year 1982

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual Average
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARIED EMPLOYMENT	386.3	385.8	386.9	388.3	393.0	395.7	389.9	393.2	394.9	392.1	390.9	388.6	390.5
MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	118.9	117.8	117.8	116.8	116.6	117.4	112.9	116.4	116.8	116.6	116.4	114.5	116.6
Food and Kindred Products	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
Textiles	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.3	10.6	11.1	11.0	10.8	10.8	10.6	11.1
Apparel	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.3
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.2
Primary Metal Industry	7.2*	6.9*	6.9*	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.5
Fabricated Metal Products	9.4	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.2	8.9	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.2
Machinery (exc. electrical)	7.6*	7.6*	7.6*	7.9*	7.9*	7.9*	7.1*	7.2*	7.1*	6.9*	6.8*	6.7*	7.4
Electrical Machinery	10.8	10.8	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.8	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.6	10.6
Transportation Equipment***	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.8	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.4	7.9
Instruments	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7
Jewelry	22.7	22.5	22.1	21.7	21.6	21.9	20.8	22.3	22.9	23.5	23.5	22.7	22.4
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	5.4	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.5
All Other Manufacturing	18.7	18.2	18.5	18.7	18.8	18.7	18.2	18.9	18.9	18.5	18.3	18.1	18.6
NON-MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT	267.4	268.0	269.1	271.5	276.4	278.3	277.0	276.8	278.1	275.5	274.5	274.1	273.9
Contract Construction	9.5	9.2	9.7	10.7	11.7	12.1	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.4	10.8	10.2	10.9
Trans., Comm. & Public Utilities	12.9	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.4	13.8*	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.2	13.3	13.1	13.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	78.1	77.6	78.0	79.0	81.0	82.4	82.3	82.3	82.3	80.9	80.5	81.3	80.5
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.3	21.4	21.4	21.3	21.3	21.2	21.2	21.2
Service, except domestic	87.7	89.1	89.6	90.1	91.3	91.2	90.9	90.7	91.7	90.8	90.6	90.5	90.3
Government	58.4	58.2	57.9	57.7	57.9	57.5	57.0	57.1	57.7	57.9	58.1	57.8	57.8
NOT INCLUDED IN ABOVE:													
Self-employed, Farm & Other	26.9	27.5	28.1	27.7	28.9	29.4	29.7	29.7	29.2	28.8	28.6	28.3	28.6
Labor Disputes	2.3	2.3	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7

* Labor Dispute.
** A count of jobs by place of work.
*** Prior to 1972, Transportation Equipment included in All Other Manufacturing.

B. Industry Outlook

During 1983, employment in Rhode Island posted a gain of 2,700, indicating a recovery from the recent national recession. This upward trend in employment is expected to continue throughout Fiscal Year 1985.

Total establishment employment in Rhode Island is expected to average around 414,000 in Fiscal 1985, which will be 20,800 or 5.3 percent higher than the calendar year 1983 level of 393,200. Factory employment should rebound to a level around 127,000. Most of the industries in this sector should share in the general economic recovery. Continued increases in defense spending should further benefit electrical machinery and transportation equipment manufacturing.

Total nonmanufacturing employment is anticipated to attain a new record high level of 287,000. An improving economy will result in trade and services continuing their upward momentum. Remaining non-factory industries are expected to show moderate increases.

Section 3: Employment Developments and Outlook by Occupation

A. Recent Developments

The best available indicator of recent occupational demand is Job Service job openings. These openings represent unfilled employer job orders. Openings which have remained unfilled for 30 days or more are considered hard-to-fill.

The professional, technical and managerial occupations did not have a large number of hard-to-fill openings throughout 1983. The occupations with most long-term openings were licensed practical nurse and general duty nurse.

The clerical and sales occupations usually show a large number of openings, particularly in the clerical field. These openings are often entry level positions and are generally low-paying. The greatest demand was for cashier-checker. Other openings in this category included insurance sales agent and general clerk.

The greatest demand in the service occupations was for security guard. There was also a large demand for counter attendant and the seasonal occupation of ride operator. In the restaurant industry there were openings for waiter/waitress, dining room attendant, and grill cook.

The processing category had only two occupations which had a large number of hard-to-fill openings during the year -sandblaster and shellfish laborer.

The only machine trades occupations with consistently hard-to-fill openings were automobile mechanic and extruding machine operator.

Benchworking occupations often have a large number of openings unfilled for thirty consecutive days or more due to low pay and limited advancement potential. There are usually more applicants than openings for these jobs, but due to the high turnover in this group, openings are almost always available. Hard-to-fill openings in benchworking included sewing machine operator, solderer and epoxy painter.

Many of the structural occupations are of a seasonal nature and have the greatest number of openings in warm weather. Other structural jobs, such as those in the shipbuilding industry, have year-round demand. The most common openings were for welder, shipfitter and shipyard laborer. It should be noted most construction workers are hired through labor unions so the Job Service does not have a complete list of employment openings in the field.

The three occupations in the miscellaneous category which had the largest number of hard-to-fill openings were inspector, fish processor and laborer.

The following table lists the occupations which had unfilled jobs for more than thirty days in 1983. Also shown is the monthly average of hard-to-fill openings throughout the year.

Occupations With Job Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More During 1983 - Range of Openings Unfilled and Monthly Average Number of Openings Unfilled

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Range of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More	Monthly Average Number of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More
014.281-010	Marine Draftsman	0-23	14
075.374-010	Registered Nurse	16-40	29
079.374-014	Licensed Practical Nurse	9-28	18
189.167-018	Management Trainee	7-20	11
199.267-030	Construction Engineering Technician	0-43	11
209.562-010	General Clerk	0-80	21
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	15-254	134
211.467-030	Cashier	0-25	6
216.482-010	Accounts Receivable Clerk	1-22	6
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	0-22	8
222.387-058	Clerk	12-20	18
230.667-014	Telephone Directory Deliverer	0-129	45
250.257-010	Insurance Sales Agent	24-56	40
279.357-054	General Merchandise Salesperson	8-20	12
290.477-014	Sales Clerk	0-34	10
299.367-014	Stock Clerk	6-51	19
311.477-014	Counter Attendant	8-190	99
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress	8-44	21
311.677-018	Dining Room Attendant	3-80	22
313.361-014	Breakfast Cook	1-27	13
313.361-022	Grill Cook	7-35	21
318.687-010	Dishwasher	2-23	12
319.467-010	Counter Attendant	0-23	15
327.687-018	Housekeeper	0-21	5
342.663-010	Ride Operator	0-135	59
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	8-29	14
372.667-034	Security Guard	3-533	156
372.667-038	Security Guard	9-27	18
373.364-010	Fire Fighter	0-30	8
503.687-010	Sandblaster	1-33	16
529.686-058	Shellfish Laborer	0-20	10
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	9-27	19
691.382-010	Extruding Machine Operator	0-20	5
700.381-050	Solderer	1-36	19
700.684-014	Assembler, Jewelry	0-38	15
700.687-058	Polisher	2-34	10
712.687-022	Gas Mask Inspector	0-38	11
735.687-018	Epoxy Painter	4-20	13
735.687-034	Stone Setter	0-27	12
740.684-018	Epoxy Painter	0-32	15
786.685-030	Sewing Machine Operator	0-35	11
787.682-046	Sewing Machine Operator	18-40	29
801.261-014	Fitter	0-21	11

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Range of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More	Monthly Average Number of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More
806.381-046	Shipfitter	2-55	37
809.281-010	Layout Worker	0-20	10
809.687-022	Shipyard Laborer	5-55	30
810.384-014	Arc Welder	0-67	20
819.361-010	Welder	0-108	46
819.384-010	Combination Welder	0-50	19
825.381-030	Marine Electrician	0-25	18
840.381-010	Painter	0-23	13
840.381-018	Shipyard Painter	6-32	20
860.381-022	Carpenter	1-48	27
860.381-050	Joiner	0-20	15
862.261-010	Pipefitter	2-40	18
869.664-014	Pipe Layer	0-75	27
920.587-018	Inspector	5-69	51
920.687-086	Fish Processor	0-50	15
929.687-030	Laborer	0-82	22

B. Occupational Outlook for Fiscal Year 1985

In Fiscal Year 1985 the State's economy is expected to continue to recover from the recent national recession. Based on the types of occupations which had the greatest numbers of hard-to-fill openings during 1983, many of the jobs which will be available in Fiscal Year 1985 are anticipated to be in relatively low paying, unskilled and generally unattractive occupations. The demand for highly trained persons and college graduates will be rather limited, but there will be demand for some professional and skilled occupations such as licensed practical nurse and welder.

It should be noted that the demand list shown here represents only job openings listed with the Rhode Island Job Service and the extent to which the Job Service constitutes a primary hiring channel for a given occupation is not known. Demand, therefore, is more likely to be understated than overstated, and also occupations for which a significant demand currently exists may not be apparent from the data available.

Based on last year's list of unfilled openings, and job openings which have recently been received by the State Job Service, the following is a list of occupations for which there will most likely be a demand in Fiscal Year 1985.

Professional and Technical: Registered nurse, mechanical drafter.

Clerical and Sales: Cashier-checker, insurance agent.

Service: Security guard, nurse aide.

Benchwork: Solderer, sewing machine operator.

Structural: Welder, Shipfitter.

Miscellaneous: Inspector, wrapper.

The following table lists occupations with 10 or more hard-to-fill openings at the end of March 1984. This table represents the latest available data on demand for workers.

Occupations With Ten or More Job Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More at the End of March 1984

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Number of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More
007.161-018	Drafter	18
007.281-010	Mechanical Drafter	41
075.374-010	Registered Nurse	55
078.361-010	Dental Hygienist	21
079.367-010	Medical Assistant	20
079.374-014	Licensed Practical Nurse	29
090.227-010	Chemist	32
163.167-018	Machine Tool Sales Manager	15
169.167-034	Office Manager	10
201.362-010	Legal Secretary	20
201.362-030	Secretary	13
203.582-030	Key Punch Operator	10
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	24
219.362-010	General Office Clerk	17
250.257-010	Sales Agent, Insurance	39
251.357-010	Sales Representative, Protective Services	22
274.357-018	Sales Representative, Building Equipment	13
299.137-010	Manager, Department	20
311.477-014	Counter Attendant	36
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress	40
311.677-018	Table Setter	18
313.361-014	Cook	14
354.377-014	Home Health Aide	33
355.377-018	Mental Health Worker	15
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	88
372.667-034	Security Guard	36
372.667-038	Security Guard	23
381.687-014	Commercial Cleaner	11
449.667-010	Deckhand, Fishing Vessel	30
500.380-010	Plater (Electroplating)	14
600.280-022	Machinist	26
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	24
637.261-014	Heating Mechanic	12
700.381-050	Solderer	29
700.687-058	Jewelry Polisher	19
735.687-018	Epoxy Painter	12
739.684-034	Case Assembler	10
740.684-018	Epoxy Worker	14
787.682-046	Sewing Machine Operator	22
801.261-014	Jig Fitter	21
810.384-014	Welder	83
819.384-010	Combination Welder	24
821.361-018	Cable Television Installer	20
822.261-022	Telephone Equipment Installer	20
824.261-010	Electrician	10
860.381-022	Carpenter	35
860.381-050	Joiner	20

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Number of Openings Unfilled for 30 Days or More
862.261-010	Pipefitter	13
913.463-010	School Bus Driver	10
915.467-010	Gas Station Attendant	15
920.587-018	Wrapper	53
920.687-086	Packer	27

C. Long-Term Occupational Outlook

Data from the revised 1985 Occupational Projections for Rhode Island indicates that the largest number of annual job openings will be found in operative occupations and clerical occupations. Significant numbers of openings will also occur in the service occupations and in the professional and technical category. Very few jobs will be available in the laborer and farm workers categories.

In all occupational groups, the majority of job opportunities will be the result of separations from the labor force, rather than economic expansion. Separations from the labor force include worker retirements, deaths, and persons leaving jobs to raise families.

Only one occupation - general sales clerk - is expected to have more than 1,000 annual job openings. Over two-thirds of these openings will be the result of worker replacement. There are anticipated to be slightly less than 1,000 openings annually for secretaries.

Openings for nurses aides, assemblers, and miscellaneous machine operators are expected to range between 600 and 800 positions annually. General clerical workers and building interior cleaners are expected to have from 500 to 600 jobs available. Between 300 and 500 openings annually

are forecast for bookkeepers, cashiers, miscellecus construction workers, checkers and examiners, wrappers and packers, operatives, janitors and guards.

Occupations which are expected to have between 200 and 300 job opportunities annually are: registered nurses, typists, welders, cooks, food counter workers, waiters and health aides.

Between 100 and 200 annual openings are expected for: physicians; elementary schools teachers; accountants; lawyers and judges; financial managers; office managers; tellers; counter clerks; receptionists; shipping and receiving clerks; stock clerks; carpenters and apprentices; electricians and apprentices; plumbers and pipefitters; machinists and apprentices; tool and diemakers; auto mechanics; heavy equipment operators; sewers and stitchers; truck drivers; delivery and route workers; practical nurses; construction laborers; freight material handlers; gardeners and groundkeepers; hairdressers; and child care workers.

The following table lists by occupation the annual average number of job openings expected to occur due to growth and separation between 1976 and 1985.

AVERAGE ANNUAL NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS, BY OCCUPATION

DURING 1976 - 1985 PERIOD FOR RHODE ISLAND

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	21,350	6,595	14,755
Professional, Technical, Kindred	2,305	610	1,695
Engineers, Technical	215	85	130
Engineers, Civil	30	5	25
Engineers, Electrical	45	25	20
Engineers, Industrial	50	25	25
Engineers, Mechanical	30	5	25
Engineers, Sales	10	5	5
Engineers, Other	50	20	30
Life and Physical Scientists	45	15	30
Biological Scientists	10	5	5
Chemists	20	5	15
Life, Physical Scientists n.e.c.	15	5	10
Mathematical Specialists	20	5	15
Mathematicians	5	0	5
Statisticians	15	5	10
Engineers, Science Technicians	175	80	95
Agri.,Biol.,Tech.,Exc. Health	5	0	5
Chemical Technicians	20	10	10
Drafters	65	35	30
Electrical, Electronic Tech.	25	15	10
Industrial Engineering Tech.	10	5	5
Surveyors	10	5	5
Engineering, Science Tech. n.e.c.	40	10	30
Medical Workers, Exc. Technicians	505	180	325
Dentists	20	10	10
Dietitians	10	0	10
Optometrists	15	5	10
Pharmacists	55	5	50
Physicians	100	65	35
Registered Nurses	220	50	170
Therapists	65	30	35
Other Med. Wkrs., Exc. Tech.	20	15	5
Health Technologists & Technicians	150	65	85
Clinical Lab Technol., Technicians	45	15	30
Dental Hygienists	25	20	5
Health Record Technol., Tech.	30	10	20
Radiologic Technol., Technicians	20	10	10
Other Health Technol., Technicians	30	10	20

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Professional, Technical, Kindred (Cont'd.)			
Technicians, Exc. Health	15	10	5
Airplane Pilots	5	5	0
Other Technicians Exc. Health	10	5	5
Computer Specialists	85	65	20
Computer Programers	50	40	10
Computer Systems Analysts	25	20	5
Other Computer Specialists	10	5	5
Social Scientists	40	25	15
Economists	20	10	10
Physchologists	10	5	5
Urban and Regional Planners	10	10	0
Other Social Scientists	0	0	0
Teachers	210	-165	375
College and University Teachers	-10	-50	40
Elementary School Teachers	105	-30	135
Preschool, Kindergarten	35	5	30
Secondary School Teachers	-5	-100	95
Teachers, n.e.c.	85	10	75
Writers, Artists, Entertainers	205	65	140
Actors	5	0	5
Athletes and Kindred Workers	10	0	10
Designers	45	25	20
Editors and Reporters	35	10	25
Musicians and Composers	35	10	25
Painters and Sculptors	25	5	20
Photographers	20	10	10
Public Relations Specialists	15	5	10
Writers, Artists, Entertain. n.e.c.	15	0	15
Other Professional, Technical	640	180	460
Accountants	170	50	120
Architects	10	5	5
Clergy	40	0	40
Religious, Exc. Clergy	15	0	15
Foresters, Conservationists	5	0	5
Lawyers and Judges	120	30	90
Librarians	15	0	15
Operations, Systems Research	15	10	5
Personnel, Labor Relation Workers	65	10	55
Research Workers, n.e.c.	30	15	15
Recreation Workers	40	15	25
Social Workers	95	45	50
Vocational, Ed. Counselors	20	0	20

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Managers, Officials, Proprietors	2,155	665	1,490
Sales, Credit Managers, Buyers	370	170	200
Bank, Financial Managers	135	65	70
Credit Managers	15	5	10
Buyers, Wholesale, Retail	55	25	30
Purchasing Agents; Buyers, n.e.c.	40	20	20
Sales Managers, Retail Trade	80	40	40
Sales Managers, Exc. Ret. Trade	45	15	30
Administrators, Public Inspectors	150	20	130
Health Administrators	35	15	20
Officials, Admins., Public Admin.	65	10	55
School Admin., College	5	-5	10
School Admin., Elem., Secondary	15	-5	20
Other Admin., Pub. Inspectors	30	5	25
Other Managers, Officials, Prop.	1,635	475	1,160
Funeral Directors	10	0	10
Mgrs., Superintendents, Bldg.	35	10	25
Office Managers, n.e.c.	145	75	70
Officers, Pilots, Pursers, Ship	10	5	5
Officials of Lodges, Unions	5	0	5
Railroad Conductors	5	0	5
Restaurant, Cafe, Bar Mgrs.	65	15	50
Other Mgrs., Administrators	1,360	370	990
Sales Workers	1,230	335	895
Advertising Agents, Sales Workers	30	15	15
Demonstrators	10	5	5
Insurance Agents, Brokers, etc.	95	25	70
Newspaper Carriers and Vendors	0	-5	5
Real Estate Agents, Brokers	70	10	60
Stock and Bond Sales Agents	15	0	15
Sales and Sales Workers, n.e.c.	1,010	285	725
Clerical Workers	4,195	1,515	2,680
Stenographers, Typists, Secretaries	1,365	535	830
Secretaries, Legal	60	30	30
Secretaries, Medical	70	20	50
Secretaries, Other	975	435	540
Stenographers	10	-15	25
Typists	250	65	185
Office Machine Operators	125	25	100
Bookkeeping, Billing Operators	15	5	10
Calculating Machine Operators	10	5	5
Computer, Peripheral Equip.	55	25	30
Duplicating Machine Operators	5	0	5
Keypunch Operators	30	-10	40
Other Office Machine Operators	10	0	10

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Clerical Workers (Cont'd).			
Other Clerical Workers	2,705	955	1,750
Bank Tellers	100	30	70
Billing Clerks	85	45	40
Bookkeepers	390	95	295
Cashiers	345	145	200
Clerical Supervisors, n.e.c.	60	20	40
Collectors, Bill and Account	10	5	5
Counter Clerks, Exc. Food	110	40	70
Dispatchers, Starters, Vehicle	15	5	10
Enumerators and Interviewers	5	0	5
Estimators, Investigators, n.e.c.	75	15	60
Expeditors, Prod. Controllers	75	40	35
File Clerks	50	15	35
Insurance Adjust., Examiners	45	30	15
Library Attendants, Assistants	25	0	25
Mail Carriers, Post Office	15	-5	20
Mail Handlers, Exc. Post Office	20	5	15
Messengers and Office Helpers	15	5	10
Meter Readers, Utilities	5	0	5
Payroll, Time Keeping Clerks	65	10	55
Postal Clerks	15	-15	30
Proofreaders	10	5	5
Real Estate Appraisers	10	0	10
Receptionists	150	45	105
Shipping, Receiving Clerks	115	20	95
Statistical Clerks	60	5	55
Stock Clerks, Store Keepers	120	30	90
Teachers Aides, Exc. Monitors	65	35	30
Telephone Operators	40	-20	60
Ticket Station, Express Agents	15	5	10
Weighers	5	0	5
Misc. Clerical Workers, n.e.c.	590	345	245
Craftsmen and Kindred Workers	2,355	740	1,615
Construction Craft Workers	895	285	610
Carpenters and Apprentices	155	65	90
Brick & Stonemasons and Apprent.	30	10	20
Bulldozer Operators	15	10	5
Cement and Concrete Finishers	10	5	5
Electricians and Apprentices	105	30	75
Excavating, Grading Mach. Oper.	30	15	15
Painters and Apprentices	65	5	60
Paperhangers	5	0	5
Plasterers and Apprentices	0	-5	5

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Craftsmen and Kindred Workers (Cont'd).			
Plumbers, Pipefitters and Apprent.	110	50	60
Roofers and Slaters	15	10	5
Structural Metal Craft Workers	25	10	15
Tilesetters	5	0	5
Const. Wkrs. & Supv. n.e.c.	325	80	245
Metalworking Craft Wrkrs. Exc. Mech.	355	110	245
Boilermakers	10	5	5
Job and Die Setters, Metal	40	15	25
Machinist and Apprentices	115	35	80
Millwrights	5	0	5
Molders, Metal and Apprentices	15	0	15
Pattern and Model Makers	25	10	15
Sheetmetal Workers and Apprent.	25	10	15
Tool and Diemakers and Apprent.	105	30	75
Metalworking Craft Workers, n.e.c.	15	5	10
Mechanics, Repairers, Installers	565	240	325
Air Cond.,Heating,Refrig.Mechanics	80	55	25
Aircraft Mechanics	5	0	5
Auto Body Repairers	30	15	15
Auto Mechanics and Apprentices	140	55	85
Data Processing Mach. Repairers	20	15	5
Farm Implement Mechanics	5	0	5
Heavy Equipm. Mech., Incl. Diesel	135	40	95
Household Appliance Mechanics	20	5	15
Loom Fixers	15	0	15
Office Machine Repairers	30	20	10
Radio, Television Repairers	40	25	15
Railroad, Car Shop Repairers	5	0	5
Other Mechanics and Apprentices	40	10	30
Printing Trade Crafts Workers	70	5	65
Compositors and Typesetters	20	-15	35
Engravers, Exc. Photoengravers	10	5	5
Photoengravers, Lithographers	10	5	5
Pressmen, Plate Prntrs., Apprent.	25	10	15
Printing Trade Crafts Wkrs., n.e.c.	5	0	5
Transportation, Pub. Util. Craftsmen	40	-20	60
Other Crafts, Kindred Workers	430	120	310
Bakers	35	5	30
Cabinetmakers	35	15	20
Carpet Installers	5	0	5
Crane, Derrick, and Hoist Operators	20	10	10
Decorators, Window Dressers	30	5	25
Furniture and Wood Finishers	5	0	5
Glaziers	10	5	5
Inspectors, Other	25	5	20
Jewelers and Watchmakers	80	10	70

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Craftsmen and Kindred Workers (Cont'd.)			
Motion Picture Projectionists	10	0	10
Opticians, Lens Grndr., Polishers	20	10	10
Shipfitters	80	65	15
Shoe Repairers	5	0	5
Sign Painters and Letterers	15	0	15
Stationary Engineers	10	-10	20
Stone Cutters, Stone Carvers	5	0	5
Tailors	10	0	10
Upholsterers	15	0	15
Craft, Kindred Workers, n.e.c.	15	0	15
Operatives	4,340	1,380	2,960
Operatives, Exc. Transport	3,930	1,280	2,650
Semiskilled Metal Workers	510	245	265
Drill Press Operatives	20	5	15
Furnace Tendrs., Smelters, Pourers	10	0	10
Grinding Machine Operatives	30	10	20
Lathe, Milling Mach. Operatives	25	10	15
Metal Platers	20	0	20
Other Precision Mach. Operatives	25	15	10
Punch Stamping Press Operatives	60	5	55
Solderers	70	10	60
Welders and Flame Cutters	250	190	60
Semiskilled Textile	180	-80	260
Carding, Lapping, Combing Operatives	0	-10	10
Knitters, Loopers and Toppers	10	0	10
Spinners, Twisters, Winders	75	-15	90
Weavers	20	-20	40
Other Textile Operatives	75	-35	110
Semiskilled Packing, Inspecting	800	360	440
Checkers, Examiners, Mfg.	445	205	240
Graders and Sorters, Mfg.	15	5	10
Meat Wrappers, Retail Trade	15	5	10
Packer, Wrapper, Ex. Meat Produce	320	145	175
Prod.Grader,Packer,Exc.Factory,Farm	5	0	5
Other Operatives, Exc. Transportation	2,440	755	1,685
Insulation Workers	25	15	10
Assemblers	665	345	320
Clothing Ironers and Pressers	20	0	20
Cutting Operatives, n.e.c.	85	25	60
Dressmakers, Exc. Factory	15	-10	25
Dry Wall Installers, Lathers	5	0	5
Dyers	20	0	20

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Operatives (Cont'd.)			
Filers, Polishers, Sanders, Buffers	40	-20	60
Garage Wrkrs., Gas Station Attnds.	20	5	15
Laundry, Dry Cleaning Oprs., n.e.c.	45	5	40
Meat Cutters, Butchers, Exc. Mfg.	20	-10	30
Mixing Operatives	15	5	10
Painters, Mfg. Articles	60	30	30
Photographic Process Workers	15	10	5
Sewers and Stitchers	170	40	130
Furnace Tendr., Stokers Exc. Metal	20	-10	30
Winding Operatives, n.e.c.	50	20	30
Misc. Machine Operatives	680	200	480
Operatives, n.e.c.	470	105	365
Transport Equipment Operatives	410	100	310
Bus Drivers	70	15	55
Delivery and Route Workers	135	55	80
Fork Lift, Tow Motor Operatives	50	25	25
Parking Attendants	5	0	5
Taxicab Drivers, Chauffeurs	15	-15	30
Truck Drivers	130	20	110
Other Trans. Equip. Operatives, n.e.c.	5	0	5
Service Workers	4,085	1,210	2,875
Cleaning Service Workers	1,015	190	825
Lodging Qtrs.Cleaners,Exc.Priv.House	95	45	50
Bldg. Interior Cleaners, n.e.c.	505	145	360
Janitors and Sextons	415	0	415
Food Service Workers	1,010	335	675
Bartenders	75	15	60
Waiters' Assistants	40	30	10
Cooks, Exc. Private	255	85	170
Dishwashers	40	10	30
Food Counter, Fountain Workers	210	85	125
Waiter/Waitress	260	85	175
Food Workers, n.e.c. Exc. Private	130	25	105
Health Service Workers	1,035	500	535
Dental Assistants	50	25	25
Health Aides, Exc. Nursing	100	45	55
Nurses Aides, Orderlies	700	350	350
Practical Nurses	185	80	105
Personal Service Workers	470	130	340
Attend., Rec., Amuse.	15	5	10
Attend., Personal Serv., n.e.c.	35	0	35
Barbers	30	0	30

OCCUPATION	Net Openings	Openings Due to Growth	Openings Due to Separation
Service Workers (Cont'd.)			
Boarding, Lodging Housekeepers	10	5	5
Child Care Workers, Exc. Private	185	95	90
Hairdressers, Cosmetologists	105	10	95
Housekeepers, Exc. Private	35	0	35
Ushers, Recreation, Amusement	5	0	5
Other Personal Service Workers	50	15	35
Protective Service Workers	495	95	400
Firefighters	40	5	35
Guards	330	45	285
Police and Detectives	90	40	50
Other Protective Serv. Workers	35	5	30
Private Household Workers	60	-40	100
Laborers, Except Farm	640	160	480
Carpenters' Helpers	5	0	5
Constr., Labr., Exc. Carpt. Helper	110	55	55
Fishers, Hunters and Trappers	10	0	10
Freight, Material Handlers	135	55	80
Garbage Collectors	25	15	10
Gardener, Groundkeepers, Exc. Farm	120	0	120
Stock Handlers	85	15	70
Vehicle Washers, Equip. Cleaners	25	0	25
Warehouse Laborers, n.e.c.	15	-5	20
Other Laborers	110	25	85
Farmers and Farm Workers	45	-20	65
Farmers and Farm Managers	15	-5	20
Farm Laborers, Farm Supervisors	30	-15	45

D. Potential Occupational Supply

The following table is a list of occupations in which there were 100 or more active applicants on file with the Rhode Island Job Service at the end of Febuary 1984. An active applicant is a person who is available for referral to a job.

Despite recent declines in unemployment in the State, there are numerous occupations in which there are a significant number of available applicants. An occupation in which there are over 100 applicants indicates a significant labor surplus. Although not all the applicants are unemployed, a substantial proportion of Job Service applicants are not working.

Some of the occupations on this list are not relevant to the types of training programs conducted in under JTPA and other job training programs, but it is hoped that program administrators will take note of occupations in which there is a significant labor surplus when planning job training curricula.

Occupations With 100 or More Active Applicants

at the End of February 1984

D.O.T. Code	Occupational Title	Active Applicants
185.167-046	Manager, Retail Store	145
201.362-030	Secretary	224
203.362-010	Clerk-Typist	126
209.562-010	General Office Clerk	609
210.382-014	Bookkeeper	128
211.462-014	Cashier-Checker	282
219.362-010	Administrative Clerk	219
222.387-050	Shipper-Receiver	167
237.367-038	Receptionist	163
279.357-054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	130
311.477-014	Counter Worker	128
311.477-026	Waiter/Waitress, Formal	116
311.477-030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	330
312.474-010	Bartender	140
313.361-014	Cook	157
318.687-010	Kitchen Helper	198
355.674-014	Nurse Aide	423
372.667-034	Security Guard	100
381.687-014	Cleaner	227
408.687-014	Landscape Laborer	111
620.261-010	Automobile Mechanic	128
700.687-058	Polisher	158
739.687-030	Small Products Assembler	142
840.381-010	Painter	132
860.381-022	Carpenter	163
869.664-014	Construction Worker I	234
869.687-026	Construction Worker II	135
905.663-014	Truck Driver, Heavy	167
920.587-018	Hand Packager	665
922.687-058	Laborer, Stores	174
929.687-030	Material Handler	442

Section 4: Recent Trends in Unemployment

The annual average number of unemployed in Rhode Island in 1983 was 40,000, a decrease of 9,000 or 18.4 percent from the 1982 average unemployment total of 49,000. The State's 1983 average unemployment rate of 8.4 percent was a sharp decrease from 10.2 percent in 1982.

Unemployment was on the decline throughout the year, except for expected seasonal increases in June, July and December. The lowest jobless level (29,300) was seen in November, when the rate of unemployment was 6.2 percent.

The recovery from the recent national recession is anticipated to extend through Fiscal Year 1985. The jobless level and rate should continue to be on the decline. Unemployment in Rhode Island is expected to average around 34,000 in Fiscal 1985, leading to an average State unemployment rate around 7.0 percent.

RHODE ISLAND LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1983

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
January	53,200	473,500	11.2	10.2
February	50,200	471,500	10.6	9.5
March	46,400	473,300	9.8	9.1
April	43,200	477,700	9.0	8.7
May	38,900	479,800	8.1	8.7
June	40,200	486,200	8.3	8.4
July	46,600	484,000	9.6	8.8
August	38,500	481,100	8.0	7.8
September	31,500	478,400	6.6	7.5
October	29,900	477,000	6.3	7.3
November	29,300	476,300	6.2	7.1
December	32,200	477,200	6.7	7.0
Annual Average	40,000	478,000	8.4	-

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

RHODE ISLAND LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT

1 9 8 2

Month	Unemployment	Labor Force	Unemployment Rate	
			Unadjusted	Seasonally Adjusted
January	45,700	470,900	9.7	8.8
February	49,600	474,700	10.4	9.3
March	50,800	477,500	10.6	9.9
April	50,100	477,700	10.5	10.2
May	48,000	481,600	10.0	10.7
June	50,400	487,100	10.3	10.3
July	56,400	487,500	11.6	10.3
August	53,400	487,900	10.9	10.5
September	45,700	481,800	9.5	10.7
October	44,900	478,300	9.4	10.9
November	44,600	476,700	9.4	10.8
December	48,500	478,200	10.1	10.5
Annual Average	49,000	480,000	10.2	-

SOURCE: R.I. Department of Employment Security

Section 5: Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

As the Rhode Island economy improved during 1983, the average number of insured unemployed (persons collecting regular Unemployment Insurance benefits) decreased 22.1 percent from 22,249 in 1982 to 17,316 in 1983. This decrease of 4,933 in average insured unemployed included 1,941 women and 2,992 men.

The sector experiencing the largest drop in average insured unemployment was Manufacturing with an average of 3,071 fewer people unemployed in 1983 than in 1982. Also showing a noticeable decrease in average unemployment was the trade industry which was down by 439. Finance-insurance-real estate was the only industry showing an increase in average insured unemployment.

Within occupational skills, the largest decrease in average insured unemployment was in the machine trades category. This drop of 1,292 workers coincides with the significant annual decrease in average insured unemployment in manufacturing. Other occupational skills showing moderate declines in average insured unemployment were benchwork, clerical and sales, and the miscellaneous occupations category.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED

UNEMPLOYED

ANNUAL AVERAGE - 1983

	Number	Percent
Sex and Age		
Total	17,316	100.0
Men	8,816	50.9
Under 45	6,085	69.0
45 and over	2,730	31.0
Women	8,500	49.1
Under 45	5,000	58.8
45 and over	3,500	41.2
Industry Attachment		
Total All Industries	17,316	100.0
Contract Construction	1,778	10.3
Manufacturing	7,926	45.8
Public Utilities	542	3.1
Trade	2,442	14.1
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	598	3.4
Service	2,542	14.7
All Other	1,488	8.6
Occupational Skills		
Total All Occupations	17,316	100.0
Prof., Tech. and Mgr.	2,226	12.9
Clerical and Sales	2,994	17.3
Service	1,480	8.5
Forestry, Fishery, and Rel.	279	1.6
Processing	822	4.8
Machine Trades	1,930	11.1
Bench Work	3,099	17.9
Structural Work	2,218	12.8
Miscellaneous	1,544	8.9
Not Available	724	4.2

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED

UNEMPLOYED

ANNUAL AVERAGE - 1982

	Number	Percent
Sex and Age		
Total	22,249	100.0
Men	11,808	53.1
Under 45	8,443	71.5
45 and over	3,365	28.5
Women	10,441	46.9
Under 45	6,441	61.7
45 and over	4,000	38.3
Industry Attachment		
Total All Industries	22,249	100.0
Contract Construction	1,866	8.4
Manufacturing	10,997	49.4
Public Utilities	762	3.4
Trade	2,881	13.0
Finance-Insurance-Real Estate	522	2.3
Service	2,712	12.2
All Other	2,509	11.3
Occupational Skills		
Total All Occupations	22,249	100.0
Prof., Tech. and Mgr.	2,561	11.5
Clerical and Sales	3,573	16.0
Service	1,778	8.0
Forestry, Fishery, and Rel.	288	1.3
Processing	1,076	4.8
Machine Trades	3,222	14.5
Bench Work	3,955	17.8
Structural Work	2,463	11.1
Miscellaneous	2,140	9.6
Not Available	1,193	5.4

- APPENDIX -

SOURCES OF DATA

Population totals and characteristics for 1970 and 1980 were obtained from the 1970 and 1980 Census of Population and Housing.

Operating statistics, establishment employment data, and unemployment estimates prepared by the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security were the major sources of current data. Unemployment estimates are prepared in accordance with the methodology required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Data on job openings was obtained from Job Bank summary tables.

Technical Notes and Explanatory Material

The employment and unemployment information in this report was compiled by the Labor Market Information Section of the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security, affiliated with the Employment and Training Administration and the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Data in the report is based in part on current survey data collected from a sample of local employers, as well as information developed in the course of the normal operations of the Job Service and unemployment insurance programs operated by the Rhode Island Department of Employment Security. These data were supplemented by other information from organizations and agencies which work cooperatively with the State Job Service in the implementation of various manpower training, vocational education, anti-poverty, and welfare programs and community development activities.

An explanation of some of the technical terminology for various items discussed in the report is presented on the following pages.

Employment

Nonagricultural wage and salary establishment employment refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the 12th), and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. To the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period, the establishment payroll records may count a person more than once. In addition, the payroll data include incommuters who live outside the state, but no outcommuters who work outside the state.

"All other nonagricultural employment" includes persons who work in nonfarm industries in the state who are not on payrolls, such as the self-employed, domestic workers in private households, and unpaid family workers. Estimates for this employment component are developed on a somewhat different basis than explained above, and are based on place of residence of the persons employed.

Unemployment

Unemployment data included in this report for the State of Rhode Island are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the country as a whole. However, they are developed on the basis of a different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of households throughout the country. The state information starts with account of persons eligible for unemployment insurance benefits. To this total are added appropriate estimates for unemployed persons who have exhausted their unemployment insurance benefits and are still unemployed; persons who have delayed filing for benefits but who were not working; unemployed persons who applied for benefits but were not qualified to receive them; workers separated from industries not covered by unemployment insurance; and unemployed persons newly entering or reentering the labor force.

The state estimates thus include all workers not at work but actively seeking work in the sample week in each month, or who had made specific efforts to find a job during the past four weeks.

The unemployment data also include those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to a job, or were waiting to

report to a new job to start within the following 30 days.

Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of civilian labor force.

Civilian Labor Force

Civilian labor force represents the sum of all employed persons (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in labor-management disputes are not considered either employed or unemployed. The employment component of the civilian labor force has been adjusted to reflect place of residence.

Both total employment and total unemployment have been adjusted or "benchmarked" to similar data for Rhode Island obtained from the Current Population Survey (CPS), which is the source of national employment and unemployment data. The CPS is a monthly survey of households conducted in each state. This benchmarking procedure is required by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Hard-to-Fill Openings and Hard-to-Place Applicants

The information on hard-to-fill job openings and hard-to-place job applicants found in this report is based on data on job openings listed and applicants registered for work with the Rhode Island Job Service. While such openings are in general reasonably representative of the kinds of occupations in demand in the state, Job Service unfilled openings (the total of employer orders which are on file and which have not been filled as of a particular day) may understate needs in some occupations for which hiring is normally handled through other channels such as union hiring halls. Openings unfilled for one month or more are generally considered hard-to-fill.

Job applicants registered with the Job Service are reasonably representative of the available worker supply in most occupational categories. These job seekers include unemployed persons, new and re-entrants to the labor force, and currently employed workers seeking a job change.